

云南师范大学 2009—2010 学年上学期统一考试

《基础英语 3》试卷（A 卷）

学 院：经济与管理学院 班 级：_____ 姓 名：_____ 学 号：_____

考试方式：闭 卷

考试时间：150 分钟

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	总 分	评 卷 人
得分									

得分	评卷人

Part I Practical Writing

Direction: 设想你买了一本英文词典，发现有这样那样的质量问题，书店的服务态度又不好，因此给报社编辑写信。信中必须包括以下内容：（字数 200 字）

- 1、事情的起因
- 2、与书店的交涉经过
- 3、呼吁服务行业必须提高服务质量

得分	评卷人

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions; There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

As supplier of most of the food we eat and of raw material for many industrial processes, agriculture is clearly an important area of the economy. But the productive performance of agriculture is even more important than this, because in nations where the productivity of farmers is low, most of the working population is needed to raise food and few people are available for production of industrial goods or for other activities required for economic growth. Indeed, one of the factors related most closely to the per capita income (人均收入) of a nation is the number of its population engaged in farming. In the poorest nations of the world, more than half of the population lives on farms. This compares sharply with less than 10 percent in Western Europe and less than 4 percent in the United States. In short, the course of economic development in general depends in a fundamental way on the productive performance of farmers. This performance, in turn, depends on how agriculture is

organized and on the economic environment, or market structure, within which it works. In the following pages the performance of American agriculture is examined. It is reasonable to begin with a consideration of its market structure.

1. This passage is most probably part of _____.
A) a news item B) an advertisement C) a lecture D) an article
2. What is most important to agriculture is _____.
A) its productive performance
B) the per capita income of farmers
C) the amount of food it produces
D) the production of industrial goods
3. The word "this" (line 4) refers to _____.
A) the productivity of farmers
B) the provision of food and raw materials
C) the production of investment goods
D) the economy as a whole
4. The performance of farmers essentially determines _____.
A) the size of the working population B) the organization of agriculture
C) the market structure , D) the general development of economy .
5. This passage will most probably be followed by a discussion of _____.
A) the market .structure of American agriculture
B) the structure of American farming population
C) the various functions of American agriculture -mono
D) the organization of American agriculture

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

In ancient time the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing students for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and development of modern industry. A room full of students for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an objective test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To set an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

6. In the Middle Ages students _____.
A) took objective tests B) were timed by electric clocks
C) specialized in one subject D) seldom took written exams
7. Nowadays a student working for the doctor's degree ____
A) has to take a kind of oral examination
B) must ask a number of questions
C) has to write a poem
D) must take an advanced examination ^
8. According to Paragraph 3. which of the following is true?
A) Written examinations were not heard of before 1900.
B) The development of modern industry resulted from the increase in population.
C) A group of workers of an automobile factory are taking a written examination.
D) Modern examinations are mainly set in written form and taken in a limited amount of time.
9. The kind of exam where students must select answers is _____.
A) personal B) spoken C) objective D) written
10. It may be concluded that examinations _____.
A) should test only opinions B).have changed since the Middle Ages
C) should always be written D) are also given in factories

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

In the 1920s demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted austerity (紧缩) programs to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been, because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed, and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the items farmers bought remained constant, while prices they received for their products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended throughout the 1930s.

In 1929, under President Herbert Hoover, the Federal Farm Board was organized. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers.

President Hoover's successor attached even more importance to this problem. One of the first measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently passed by Congress. This law gave the Secretary of Agriculture the power to reduce production through voluntary agreements with farmers who were paid to take their land out of use. A deliberate scarcity of farm products was planned in an effort to raise prices. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the grounds that general taxes were being collected to pay one special group of people. However, new laws were passed immediately that achieved the same result of resting soil and providing flood-control measures, but which were based on the principle of soil conservation. The Roosevelt Administration believed that rebuilding the nation's soil

was in the national interest and was not simply a plan to help farmers at the expense of other citizens. Later the government guaranteed loans to farmers so that they could buy farm machinery, hybrid (杂交) grain, and fertilizers.

11. What brought about the decline in the demand for American farm products?

- A) The impact of the Great Depression.
- B) The shrinking of overseas markets.
- C) The destruction caused by the First World War.
- D) The increased exports of European countries.

12. The chief concern of the American government in the area of agriculture in the 1920s was _____.

- A) to increase farm production
- B) to establish agricultural laws
- C) to prevent farmers from going bankrupt
- D) to promote the mechanization of agriculture

13. The Agricultural Adjustment Act encouraged American farmers to _____.

- A) reduce their scale of production
- B) make full use of their land
- C) adjust the prices of their farm products
- D) be self-sufficient in agricultural production

14. The Supreme Court rejected the Agricultural Adjustment Act because it believed that the Act _____.

- A) might cause greater scarcity of farm products
- B) didn't give the Secretary of Agriculture enough power
- C) would benefit neither the government nor the farmers
- D) benefited one group of citizens at the expense of others

15. It was claimed that the new laws passed during the Roosevelt Administration were aimed at _____.

- A) reducing the cost of farming
- B) conserving soil in the long-term interest of the nation
- C) lowering the burden of farmers
- D) helping farmers without shifting the burden onto other taxpayers

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Early in the age of affluence (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy...demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption. ... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed. Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—shows consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in

severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches. Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. Dispossessed (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash-and burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomads (游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

16. The emergence of the affluent society after World War II .

- A) led to the reform of the retailing system
 - B) resulted in the worship of consumerism
 - C) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
 - D) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers
17. Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to high consumption is _____.

- A) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
 - B) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume
 - C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption
 - D) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals
18. Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?
- A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
 - B) Because overconsumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.
 - C) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.
 - D) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.

19. According to the passage, consumerist culture _____ .

- A) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries
 - B) will not aggravate environmental problems
 - C) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
 - D) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs
20. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
 - B) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
 - C) how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem
 - D) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs

得分	评卷人

Part III Vocabulary

Directions: *There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

21. For many patients, institutional care is the most _____ and beneficial form of care.

A) pertinent B) appropriate C) acute D) persistent

22. Among all the changes resulting from the _____ entry of women into the work force, the transformation that has occurred in the women themselves is not the least important.

A) massive B) quantitative C) surplus D) formidable

23. Mr. Smith became very _____ when it was suggested that he had made a mistake.

A) ingenious B) empirical C) objective D) indignant

24. Rumours are everywhere, spreading fear, damaging reputations, and turning calm situations into _____ ones.

A) turbulent B) tragic C) vulnerable D) suspicious

25. The _____ cycle of life and death is a subject of interest to scientists and philosophers alike.

A) incompatible B) exceeding C) instantaneous D) eternal

26. She remains confident and _____ untroubled by our present problems.

A) indefinitely B) infinitely C) optimistically D) seemingly

27. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations _____.

A) simultaneously B) spontaneously C) homogeneously D) contemporarily

28. The police were alerted that the escaped criminal might be in the _____.

A) vain B) vicinity C) court D) jail

29. Whether you live to eat or eat to live, food is a major _____ in every family's budget.

A) nutrition B) expenditure C) routine D) provision

30. Now a paper in Science argues that organic chemicals in the rock come mostly from _____ on earth rather than bacteria on Mars.

A) configuration B) constitution C) condemnation D) contamination

31. There is much I enjoy about the changing seasons, but my favorite time is the _____ from fall to winter.

A) transmission B) transformation C) transition D) transfer

32. I think we need to see an investment _____ before we make an expensive mistake.

A) guide B) entrepreneur C) consultant D) assessor

- 33.The _____ on this apartment expires in a year's time.
A) treaty B) lease C) engagement D) subsidy
- 34.The elderly Russians find it hard to live on their state _____.
A) pensions B) earnings C) salaries D) donations
- 35.There is supposed to be a safety _____ which makes it impossible for trains to collide.
A) appliance B) accessory C) machine D) mechanism

得分	评卷人

Part IV Error Correction

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

When you start talking about good and bad manners you immediately start meeting difficulties. Many people just cannot agree what they mean. We asked a lady, who replied that she thought you could tell a well-mannered person on the way they occupied the space around them—for example, when such a person walks down a street he or she is constantly unaware of others. Such people never bump into other people.

36. _____

37. _____

However, a second person thought that this was more a question of civilized behavior as good manners. Instead, this other person told us a story, it he said was quite well known, about an American who had been invited to an Arab meal at one of the countries of the Middle East. The American hasn't been told very much about the kind of food he might expect. If he had known about American food, he might have behaved better.

38. _____

39. _____

40. _____

41. _____

42. _____

Immediately before him was a very flat piece of bread that looked, to him, very much as a napkin (餐巾). Picking it up, he put it into his collar, so that it falls across his shirt. His Arab host, who had been watching, said of nothing, but immediately copied the action of his guest.

43. _____

44. _____

45. _____

And that, said this second person, was a fine example of good manners.

答题卡

姓名 _____ 学号 _____ 班级 _____ 成绩 _____

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案										
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案										

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案										
题号	31	32	33	34	35					
答案										

Part IV Error Correction (20%)

题号	36	37	38	39	40
答案					
题号	41	42	43	44	45
答案					

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

云南师范大学课程考试试卷参考答案及评分标准

基础英语 3 试卷答案

学院 经济与管理学院 专业 国际经济与贸易 年级 08

考试方式: 闭卷 考试时量: 150 分钟 试卷编号: (A 卷)

Part I Practical Writing(10points)

阅卷的标准分为 5 等: 14 分、11 分、8 分、5 分和 2 分。

(1) 14 分标准: 切题, 表达思想清楚, 文字通顺, 连贯性好, 基本上无语言错误, 仅有个别小错。

(2) 11 分标准: 切题, 表达思想清楚, 文字连贯, 但有少量语言错误。

(3) 8 分标准: 基本切题, 有些地方表达思想不够清楚, 文字勉强连贯, 语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。

(4) 5 分标准: 基本切题, 表达思想不清楚, 连贯性差, 有较多的严重语言错误。

(5) 2 分标准: 条理不清, 思路紊乱, 语言支离破碎或大部分句子都有错误, 且多数为严重错误。

(sample)

Dear Editor:

I'm writing this letter to reflect some problems I came across recently, and appeal to the improvement of the service industry.

This weekend I bought an English-Chinese dictionary in a bookstore near my home since its cover is elaborately designed .but when I went home and read carefully, I found that the several pages of the dictionary have been cracked and befouled, what is worse, the misprints spread everywhere in the dictionary and seriously affect my comprehension. Since there was such damage and misprint to the dictionary, I went to the bookstore to require for a replace. but to my surprise, the staff of the bookstore turn down request and even denied the poor quality of the dictionary.

It goes without saying that today's face-paced and market-oriented economy calls for much higher standard for service industry. However, to my regret, many of the commercials fail to achieve this standard and the quality of the staff needs to be improved. as a result, I expect your newspaper to appeal to the service industry to attach more important to the service improvement.

Thank you for attention!

Sincerely yours,

am

Part II Reading Comprehension(40points)

1---5: D A B D A 6---10: D A D C B

11---15: B C D D D 16---20 B B D A C

Part III Vocabulary(30points)

21---35 B A D A D C A B B B C C B A D

Part IV Error Correction(20points)

36.on→by

37.unaware→aware

38.as→than

39.it→which

40.at→in

41.hasn't→hadn't

42.American→Arab

43.as→like

44.falls→fell

45.of→删